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THE BRIGANDS AND THEIR VICTIMS

AN ATTACK FROM THE AIR.
LAST OF THE FOREIGN CAPTIVES RELEASED
IN HONAN AND ANHUI.

A correspondent writing to the N. C. Daily News says:—
The brigand run through the central portion of Honan and the north-west portion of Anhui Province seems at last to have been arrested. On December 8th Mr. Borg-Breen with his son arrived in Hankow and Mr. Forsberg was due in Chengchow that evening. Word received from Hankow indicates that all who have been taken captive have been released. Never before in the history of brigandage in this country have so many foreigners been taken captive by such bands. White Wolf in his more extended tour of brigandage, some years ago, when he overran several provinces, did not interfere with them, up to ransom, but these days seem to have passed away. Now it is becoming a very common practice for such men to take any foreigners they may chance to lay hands on and hold them as hostages, with a view, when they meet Government soldiers, to arranging suitable terms of surrender for themselves, which usually means absorption into the regular army.

It will be remembered that Rachow, Shanghai, Hsienchow, Shenku, Shihon and Congyang haikens in Honan had been looted and burned in most instances, and the large town of Yingchow in north-west Anhui looted and almost completely destroyed by fire, and that many lives of missionaries in these places were more or less in great peril, and not a few of them were taken captive by the brigands.

THE LIST OF CAPTIVES.

The following was the toll of those taken by these brigands, viz. Messrs. Lenoir and Machael, engineers of the Lung Hai Railway, who have been four months in captivity; Messrs. Lundeen and Forsberg of the Augustana Synod Mission; Mr. and Master Borg-Breen of the Lutheran United Mission; Mr. Grimaldi of the Roman Catholic Mission, Yingchow; also Mr. Ledgard, Mrs. and Miss Scherstrom and Mr. Walker, all of the China Inland Mission. The former seven were in the hands of the brigands right up to the end, while the latter were in their hands for longer or shorter periods, but they either escaped or were released.

It would seem that Wu Pei Fu desired to adopt pacific measures to induce the brigands to surrender, no doubt with a view of safeguarding the lives of the foreigners. He had requested the Diplomatic Body to refrain from sending the commission that had been arranged upon, into Honan to investigate the whole situation on the ground. The Super-Tuhsun seems to have got his bomb last and report has it that he bombed the brigands from air in their own country—and in this way made escape possible for all the prisoners. It is to be hoped that the many Chinese hostages taken by these men, and who were compelled to follow whithersoever they were led will be able to get back to their own homes which in many instances are far away.

What about the future? Where and when will the next outbreak take place? Unpaid soldiers are at the back of it all, and, of course, their masters are directly responsible. The question of to-day is: Who among the foreigners will be called upon next to go through the same ordeal?

MISSIONARY ROBBED BY BANDITS.

SUBSEQUENT ATTACK ON CHINESE OFFICER: MACHINE-GUN WORK.

A correspondent at Kueiyang, Kueichow province, writes:

News from Chenyuan states that the Rev. C. Freeman-Davies, Mrs. Davies, and their daughter had been visiting an outstation some 80 li from their home. On the return journey, when nearing Chenyuan, they met a band of robbers who stopped them, and proceeded to take "what they wanted" from the baggage. At first there was some talk of carrying off Miss Davies to be held for ransom, but the brigands abandoned the idea much to the joy of the parents. They roughly handled the reverend gentleman, and badly scared his wife, and took everything of value, including the pony Mr. Davies was riding. Some time afterwards the pony was returned, but the soldiers who went in pursuit of the robbers only succeeded in recovering a small book.

It appears that the robbers in that direction are keen on getting hold of "big prey." General Wang, the commander of the Central Division of the Kuoshich forces, left here for his native place in the east of the province. It is stated he went to select a suitable spot for burying the remains of his father. The robbers surrounded him en route, and if he had not had two machine-guns with him there is no doubt they would have carried him off for ransom. The machine-guns were worked with great skill, and the robbers retired leaving some dead and some wounded comrades behind them.

CURE FOR OLD AGE.

"The process of growing old," said a famous London physician the other day, "is best checked by my favourite prescription—golf, golf, golf." The retired business man often goes to pieces very quickly, owing to lack of customary occupation; well, golf gives him a pre-occupation that adds a new zest to life and prevents him from brooding over the burden of years. He tries to get round in 90, and, though he does not succeed, he lives to be 90 years old! I was told the other day of a Scottish farmer, aged seventy-eight, who took part in a club match and went round an exciting course in 78, which must be almost a record. When asked how he contrived to keep so young, he replied: "By medicinal doses of golf."

WARNING TO COMPANIES IN SHANGHAI

REGISTRAR WAITING AND HOPING FOR AMISEMENT.

Further comment on the duties of local companies under the terms of the Hongkong Ordinances was made by his Honour Judge Grain at H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week, in connection with another application for "extension of time." The applicants were the Hoping Land Co., Ltd., of Tientsin, and the motion was, pursuant to section 86 of the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong, No. 58 of 1911, to extend for 28 days the time for delivery to the Registrar of Companies in Shanghai of a copy of a mortgage, dated March 27th, and made between the company and the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The mortgage is a charge on certain properties in Tientsin in favour of the Union Insurance Co. in consideration of a loan of Tls. 100,000. The extension of time for delivery of a copy of the mortgage and particulars was asked for on the ground that omission to comply with the terms of the Ordinance was accidental and due to inadvertence.

Mr. J. H. Toesdale, in submitting the motion, put in an affidavit by Mr. W. I. Pottinger, general manager of the Hoping Co., explaining the circumstances of the omission.

His Lordship observed that the document read like an affidavit of forgetfulness.

Counsel emphasized that the omission had not prejudiced either of the parties.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, representing the Registrar of Companies, said the Registrar was waiting and hoping that someone would be fined in connection with these applications, "as a warning to the rest of them." He added that it would be dangerous to argue that a failure to report a mortgage was any more innocent than failure to register an allotment of shares.

His Lordship said he did not intend to impose the penalty which he threatened on the occasion of the last application, since the present case occurred before he made his statement, and applicants had not had their warning, but he must reiterate what he said then. It appeared that the gentlemen who had the management of the Hoping Co. seemed to think the matter was a trivial one, because they calmly sent the papers to the Court with the request that the application be granted and the papers returned. Mr. Toesdale should instruct his clients that the matter was not nearly so casual and simple. It was just as important that the terms of the Ordinance should be carried out in a case of this character as in one where fraud was more likely to occur. In the circumstances, the application for 28 days' extension would be granted, applicants to pay costs.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES AT WOOSUNG.

BENEVOLENT CHINESE ATTITUDE.
IS SEMENOFF IN SHANGHAI AND ORGANIZING A GOVERNMENT?

In connection with the refugee question, General Ho Feng Ling, the Military Governor, and Hsu Yuen, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, invited a number of local gentry, members of public bodies and leading merchants, last week, for the purpose of discussing the situation. In an address which he delivered, the Military Governor declared that there were some 1,400 Russian refugees cooped up in several small ships, among whom were 400 boys. Landing had been refused them, but that did not mean that they should not be pitied regarding their unenviable plight. In the first place they needed food and secondly—and this was a matter of no mean importance—they needed fuel, with which to navigate their ships to some other place. So far as he, the Military Governor, knew, the refugees had enough food to last them until the end of this month.

Discussion then followed—and it was almost unanimously agreed that funds should be raised for the purpose of assisting the unfortunate people. The sum of \$20,000 was pledged right away and it was proposed to purchase provisions and fuel with this sum.

The meeting was held in the Y.P.S. Hotel and amongst those present were Messrs. Sun De Chang, Chu Pao San, and Sung Han Chang. It is reported that it was proposed at first to set up a provisional government in Gansu, but the Japanese authorities refused to grant permission. Attempts are being made locally to organize a provisional government here and rumours are rife that Semenoff will head this provisional government. As this was the first time that Semenoff's presence in Shanghai was mentioned, we endeavoured this afternoon to ascertain whether he is really here. Some Russians assured us that he is actually in Shanghai, although others deny this.

Admiral Stark has expressed his willingness to proceed elsewhere with the fleet under him in case the Chinese Government finally decides to forbid the refugees a landing. In Russian circles, it is being pointed out that it would be cruel to send these people off on another voyage, as most of the ships are not fitted for a protracted trip, being both small and ill-equipped. Shanghai Mercury.

According to a message from New York, the world's radio combine, with New York as the centre, will include a British station at Garmarvon, a French at St. Asas, a German at Nauen, and an Argentine at Monte Grande, the whole representing a total invested capitalization of \$170,000,000, or \$24,000,000.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. C.R.C.

This match, played on the C.R.C. ground on Saturday, resulted in a drawn game. Scores:—

I.R.C.		C.R.C.	
A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Lee	27	S. H. Ismail, c Choa, b Lee	1
S. H. Ismail, b Ching	1	S. D. Ismail, b Ching	5
A. el Arculli, c Ching, b Hung	33	J. S. Curreen, b Tan	23
J. S. Curreen, b Tan	23	A. H. Madar, retired	27
N. B. Kitchell, retired	27	Sirdu Khan, c M. W. Lo, b Lee	3
Sirdu Khan, c M. W. Lo, b Lee	3	E. A. Moosdeen, retired	1
E. A. Moosdeen, retired	1	M. P. Madar, c Ching, b Lee	15
M. P. Madar, c Ching, b Lee	15	F. M. el Arculli, retired	15
Extras	15		

Total.....187

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Ching	13	0	70	1
G. Lee	17	2	73	4
Hung	4	0	18	1
Tan	3	0	15	1

C.A.C.

Shi Yuk Kwen, c and b A. Arculli	5
M. W. Lo, b Curreen	10
C. Choa, c Curreen, b A. Arculli	10
G. Lee, c A. Arculli, b Madar	28
W. Hung, c S. H. Ismail, b Curreen	15
M. K. Lo, not out	11
H. C. Hung, b A. Arculli	3
M. P. Lo, not out	1
Extras	10

Total.....82

J. R. Chan, H. Ching, and J. M. Tan, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. el Arculli	11	1	29	3
Curreen	7	2	19	2
S. H. Ismail	4	0	13	0
A. H. Madar	3	1	5	1
F. M. Arculli	3	1	6	0

HONGKONG C.C. v. CHINESE R.C.

The following have been selected to play for Hongkong C.C. against the Chinese Recreation Club in a League match on Saturday next, at 2.15 p.m. on the Chinese R.C. ground. A bus will leave the Hongkong C.C. Pavilion at 1.45 p.m.:—E. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, L. J. Davies, E. J. R. Mitchell, R. B. A. Webster, H. Owen Hughes, A. A. Claxton, F. H. Farthing, B. D. C. Morgan, R. E. Wild and A. K. Mackenzie.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The following will represent the above, versus the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on Saturday next, the 23rd instant at 2.15 p.m. The match will be played on the Club ground:—W. Brackenridge, W. Galloway, W. W. Mackenzie, D. Reid, G. A. Chadwick, E. Grumble, L. D. McNeill, J. R. Way, A. L. Gace, H. E. Hollands, and G. H. Piercy.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The teams selected to play in the International match England v. Scotland on the Club ground on the 28th inst. are given below. This match and the Navy v. Army match should give those responsible for selecting the Interport team considerable assistance.

The entrance fees for the stand will be given to "St. Dunstan's," and the "National Institute for the Blind" who have asked the Association for assistance.

ENGLAND.—Holloway (R.G.A.); Wynne (King's) and Grant (Tamar); Newton (King's), Hudson (Tamar) and Post (Police); Barkham (Hawkins), Burnet (King's), Jones (King's), Yeoman (Durban) and England (Club). Reserves: Romayne (Durban), Hill (Tamar), Stirk (Hawkins) and Imeson (Hawkins).

SCOTLAND.—G. Rodger (Club); Gerrard (Club) and Smith (Tamar); McLaren (Police), Stewart (Club) and McPhail (Club); Balanices (Ambrose), Foreyth (Club), Begg (Club), Valentina (Police) and Hood (Ambrose). Reserves: Valentine (Club), Muirhead (Ambrose), McCas (King's) and McBride (Club).

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

This is the time of year when crimes are most prevalent and the Police are taxed with murder cases and hold-ups, says the Shanghai Mercury. On Saturday night, December 8th, at about half past eleven, a telephone message was received from a Chinese constable on duty at the Police box of Pardon and North Honan Roads corner reporting that a man had been killed on Tsapoo Road.

Officials from the West Hongkong Station were quickly sent to the scene and on their arrival they found a male Chinese lying in a pool of blood, with several large wounds on the head. Evidently he had been done to death with an iron bar which was found a few feet away from him. He was later identified as the adopted son of the compradore of the China Merchants' steamer Kwang Tai. It was learnt that at about six o'clock on the morning of the murder, a maid-servant in the employ of the compradore mentioned, discovered an anonymous letter in the compound of the house in which the latter lived, reading as follows:—

"Your son has been doing badly in Canton and he is suspected to having taken part in the smuggling of firearms, which is strictly forbidden by law. We found this out about two months ago. We inform you of this because something extraordinary may happen to him—such as murder. The Police are investigating."

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WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unaided and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 23, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—ADVT. [285]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. WILLIAM REES-DAVIES).]

ROBBERY CHARGE FAILS.

A Chinese was indicted for an armed robbery and stealing one rolled gold watch chain and locket and \$7.23 in money from a schoolboy named Look Ping.

The Jury were Messrs. W. A. Butterfield (foreman), J. F. Anderson, E. M. French, V. C. Rozario, J. J. Harrington, H. F. Bauer and C. M. Larsen.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes), outlining the case for the prosecution, said that at about 2.30 p.m. on November 22nd the schoolboy, Look Ping, was walking along Kennedy Road in an easterly direction. Near Monmouth Path two men attacked him. One threatened him with a dagger, and they asked him if he had any money. They searched him and relieved him of a gold watch and chain with locket, and \$7.23. They threatened to stab him and told him not to follow them. He waited until the men had rounded a bend in the road, and then followed them towards Wanchai but lost them in Wing Fong Street. He then went to the Wanchai Police Station where he reported the matter. He was instructed to call at two o'clock the next day. He arrived early for the appointment and waited outside. Then it was that he saw the accused, who, he said, was one of the robbers. He secured the assistance of two Indians, and they followed him, eventually catching him and giving him in charge to a Chinese policeman. When searched the only things he was found to possess were a couple of laundry tickets and 27 cents in money.

The only witness was Look Ping himself, who, in the course of his evidence was most emphatic in his statement that accused was the man.

His Lordship asked witness whether he was quite sure on the point.

"If he had not been arrested for another three years," said Ping, "I should still know him."

His Lordship: Why are you so sure?—Well, by his mouth.

His Lordship: But why? It is not in a natural position.

His Lordship: Is my mouth in its proper place. (Laughter).—No answer.

His Lordship: Is there anything else?—Yes, he has extraordinarily high cheek bones.

His Lordship: Could you say what the other man is like?—I did not see him clearly.

His Lordship: Why not?—Because he was behind me, and when he walked away he did so without turning his face to me.

His Lordship: When you went down to Wing Fong Street you were on the look-out for the man who robbed you?—When I went down to Wanchai the next day I had no intention of finding the man who had robbed me. I merely went to the police station under the instructions of the inspector.

Prisoner said the whole tale was an invention. Ping had a grudge against him, because one day some time ago, he was on his way to his stall with two baskets of pumaloes when he passed complainant outside of M. Y. San's, playing shuttle cock with three other boys. The shuttle cock landed in one of the baskets and he scolded them. Then one picked up a pumaloe and used it as a shuttle cock. As he was going away Ping said he would make trouble for him one day.

Complainant denied the whole story and characterized it as an invention.

Prisoner: He says my story is an invention. I say his story is an invention. I have nothing more to say.

The Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

BOMBS AND DYNAMITE.

A DANGEROUS LOAD.

Two Chinese named Chan Hung and Tin Sang were charged with being in possession of two bombs and two portions of a stick of dynamite for an unlawful purpose. One of the prisoners was further charged with being in illegal possession of two revolvers and nine rounds of ammunition.

The following were the Jury who heard the case: Messrs. W. A. Butterfield (foreman), J. F. Anderson, E. M. French, V. C. Rozario, J. J. Harrington, H. F. Bauer and C. M. Larsen.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. Holmes), said two constables were on duty in Gough Street at about a quarter past eleven on November 23rd, when they saw both prisoners coming from the direction of Queen's Road. One was carrying a cardboard box and the other a tin can. On looking inside the box the constables found two tin. They took the men to the police station, where one gave an address in Portland Street and the other in Shanghai Street, Mongkok.

These addresses were visited and at one the two revolvers and ammunition were found, while at the other a rubbish tin was found containing a number of pieces of glass.

Mr. Holmes went on to explain that the bombs were charged with dynamite and fixed complete with detonators. They were made of glass. Pieces of the glass found in the rubbish when joined up with pieces of the glass found in the bombs, joined perfectly.

The man in possession of the dynamite said he had brought it across the water for a friend, without knowing the nature of it.

Prisoners were both found guilty, and Chan Hung was sentenced to four years imprisonment, and Tin Sang to seven years.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

COMPRADORES REFUSE TO STOCK WISEMAN'S BREAD.

DELIVERY COOLIES INTIMIDATED.

The position as regards the bakers' strike appears to have reached a deadlock. Following the Government's action in closing down the Guild the men have intimated that they will return to work only on condition that the Guild is reinstated. As the Government closed the Guild down declaring it to be an "unlawful society," it would be impossible to allow it to open again and yet be consistent.

As regards Cafe Wiseman, bread was delivered by outside boys on Sunday but yesterday no delivery was made. The reason was that the thirteen coolies who had acted as bread delivery coolies were threatened with death by the strikers if they did not cease work.

Only three, who happened to have a little more courage than their comrades, turned up yesterday.

We understand, however, that the regular delivery coolies return to work to-day.

We are given to understand, also, that the compradores are being intimidated into refusing to stock Wiseman's bread.

POLICE SERGEANT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Lance Sergeant Patrick Lannon died suddenly at the Government Civil Hospital during the early hours of yesterday morning.

The deceased complained to the Charge Room Inspector at the Central Station at 8 o'clock, Sunday night that he did not feel well and asked permission to be excused his tour of duty. The Inspector ordered his removal to hospital immediately. At the hospital it was discovered that he had burst a blood vessel as the result of vomiting. He died some hours later.

Sergeant Lannon joined the Hongkong Police Force in September, 1914, and has been doing duty at various stations in the Colony ever since. About a year ago he was wounded in the thigh by a revolver shot fired at him by a suspect in Yau-ma-tei but the injury was not a very serious one. The deceased, who was 31 years of age, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was probably one of the largest men in the Hongkong Police Force, being well over six feet in height and very broad in proportion.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley and was largely attended by members of the Force.

When the cortege arrived at the Roman Catholic cemetery it was found that through a misunderstanding, no grave had been dug, and no priest was in attendance. The gathering waited while a grave was dug, and the services of a priest were secured.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ.]

KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE LEADS TO ARREST.

Li Chung was charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to kidnap Tam Wun, 20 years of age, son of a contractor.

The jury were Messrs. C. Lauritsen (foreman), C. P. Marcel, E. G. d'Aquinio, A. C. Gomes, G. M. Shaw, D. Tolan and Ng Man-hoi.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), said at the time of the kidnapping Tam was a drawing school pupil. He was married. About the middle of August he met a man who took him to the Stag Hotel, bought him a meal and introduced him to the accused. The next day this man appeared as a pupil in the drawing school where he cultivated Tam's friendship. The latter frequently had meals in restaurants with the prisoner and others, at which functions he was always the guest. A visit to Canton was eventually suggested and carried out. At Canton it was decided to go to Fat-shan. They took the train and got off at a certain station. As they were walking along the road five men accosted them with revolvers, three of whom seized Tam. The latter was kept prisoner and taken from village to village. He was made to write to his father suggesting that if anyone asked for money he should pay.

The boy's father in Hongkong received a number of threatening letters demanding ransom, one in his own handwriting. He reported the matter to the police and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. A ransom was eventually arranged, and on November 8th two men went up to Canton and handed over \$2,700, upon which Tam was released.

By a curious coincidence it happened that the accused returned to Hongkong on November 10th by the same train as Tam and the two men. Prisoner wanted to get out of the train at Shikling, but the three men brought him on to Hongkong and handed him over to the police.

Evidence was called bearing on this statement, and the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

A sentence of three years' imprisonment was passed.

FOX KILLED IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

RARE SPECIMEN ON VIEW AT THE DAIRY FARM.

Yesterday there was placed on view at the Dairy Farm Store, Wyndham Street, a very fine specimen of a fox which was killed on the previous Saturday night in the New Territories.

The fox is 42 inches in length, measuring from the tip of the brush to the point of the nose, and weighs 11 lbs. It is full grown, well nourished, with a very fine coat and a splendid brush. Foxes are common in the north of China but in the southern parts they are rarely found, and several gentlemen who have lived in the Colony for many years, stated yesterday, that it was the first time they had ever heard of a fox being caught within the Territory of the Colony.

The proud possessor of the specimen is Mr. Chan, Compradore of the Dairy Farm. It appears that Mr. Chan was returning to Hongkong from Castle Peak by motor-car at the conclusion of a day's shooting on Saturday night. At Chia Wan the fox was seen to run across the road in front of the car and into a gutter, where it kept running just a little in front of the car. Mr. Chan was the first of the party to notice the animal and instructed the chauffeur to drive in close to the side of the road. The bright headlights of the car attracted the fox on to the road again the car spurred a little and the fox was run over and killed. Fortunately, the head was not badly damaged and the animal will make a splendid specimen when stuffed.

It should find a permanent place in the local museum.

ALLEGED BREACHES OF THE PIRACY REGULATIONS.

OASES ADJOURNED "SINE DIE"

On the application of the Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes), the case in which two sureties were summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, for an alleged breach of the Piracy Regulations, on the steamer *On Lee* in that they failed to keep certain grills on the steamer locked during a voyage, has been adjourned *sine die*.

The defendants in the case were two Chinese gentlemen who acted as sureties for the \$5,000 bond required in accordance with the Piracy Regulations. They were called upon to show cause why this bond of \$5,000 should not be forfeited.

When the case was first mentioned Mr. d'Almada, for the defence, raised a question as to the precise meaning of the term "within the waters of the Colony" which was mentioned in the wording of the summons. The case was adjourned for Mr. d'Almada to address the Court on this point.

Another similar case, relating to the *s.s. Sui Yick*, which was also briefly mentioned in Court about the same time has also been adjourned *sine die*.

Presumably the Crown's action in the matter is due to the setting of the Commission concerning the sensational piracy of the *s.s. Sui An*, which occurred a month ago.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

TWO MORE CASES: DEFENDANTS SENT TO PRISON.

Two arms cases came before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, for hearing. In one case a steward of the *s.s. Empress of Australia* was charged with unlawfully having in his possession two Smith and Wesson revolvers.

Mr. J. M. Hall appeared for the defendant, but after a brief consultation with his client in Court, he decided to withdraw from the case.

The defendant said that whilst the boat was in dock at Vancouver a European came on board selling arms. The accused bought a couple of revolvers, which he thought would be useful to him when he returned to his village in China as a protection against robbers.

The Magistrate ordered the man to be sent to prison for six months.

In the other case a Chinese was caught by the Chinese Maritime Customs authorities at the Kowloon Railway Station Customs barrier with a revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition in his possession. He had taken a railway ticket to Ping Wu. The defendant told his Worship that he was formerly employed on the *s.s. Keeman*. When last in America he was advised to carry a revolver as a protection against robbers.

The Magistrate also ordered him to be sent to goal for six months.

THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.

FIRST APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CHINA WELCOMED.

A reception in honour of His Grace Monsignor Celso L. Constantini, Archbishop of Theodosia and First Apostolic Delegate to China, was held at the Catholic Union Club, yesterday afternoon. The reception was initiated by the Catholic community of Hongkong and His Grace was introduced to the large number who assembled in the Club Room by the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzani, who referred to His Grace in most eulogistic terms, specially mentioning his diplomatic services rendered to the Papacy during the D'Annunzio riots in Fiume. He had been sent to China on account of his great learning for the sole purpose of co-ordinating Catholic mission work in the Far East. His Lordship pointed out that there was no political significance attached to sending His Grace to China.

The following gentlemen, representing various Confraternities and Societies of Catholics, were then presented to His Grace: Messrs. A. F. Osmund, V. F. Soares, H. Dixon, J. M. Graca, J. D. Osmund, F. H. Barnes, A. F. B. Silva-Netto, E. V. M. R. de Sousa, J. P. Braga, J. M. G. Pereira and Father Purcell.

Two addresses were presented to His Grace, one in Portuguese by Mr. V. F. Soares from the Portuguese community, and the other in English by Mr. H. Dixon from the Catholic Community of the Colony.

His Grace suitably acknowledged these in Italian and his speech was received with great applause.

At the conclusion of the presentations His Grace was introduced to the members of the Catholic Community. He expressly desired to speak to the pressmen present and informed them through an interpreter that he had once been a journalist and he referred to the press as a great factor in modern education.

His Grace leaves for Shanghai to-day by the *s.s. Shiduka Maru*. From thence he will proceed to Peking returning later to Hankow which is to be his headquarters.

THE FRENCH CONVENT.

SALE OF WORK.

With a view to raising funds in aid of the various orphanages of Hongkong, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Amoy and Kaisean, a three days' sale of work was opened yesterday at the French Convent, Causeway Bay.

Most of the articles offered for sale have been made by the children in the various orphanages of the neighbouring provinces comprising a large assortment of linen embroidery and miscellaneous gifts for Christmas presents.

Amongst the many people who attended the sale yesterday was Lady Ho Tung, who made several purchases and handed a cheque for \$300 to the Sisters of the Convent to be used for the purpose of providing a treat for the orphans in honour of St. Robert Ho Tung's 61st birthday.

The sale is to be continued to-day and to-morrow and a special feature of the proceedings will be an entertainment given by the pupils of the Convent in the new Hall.

It will take the form of an operetta called "St. Elizabeth's Roses." In Act II. Miss Violet Capell, an old pupil of the school, who has just returned from London, will give a series of characteristic Russian dances.

The entertainment is to be repeated specially for the benefit of the school children of the Colony on Thursday afternoon.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AS D'ARTAGNAN.

No reader of "The Three Musketeers" once fairly under way with the fascinating narrative ever suffered interruptions gladly. Few books are more rich in incident, and that accounts largely for the pronounced success which Douglas Fairbanks' film version of "The Three Musketeers" has achieved when it was shown for the first time at the Coronet yesterday.

It was a very delightful experience to renew acquaintance with D'Artagnan, "dear D'Artagnan" as R. L. Stevenson affectionately calls him in one of his essays, and his friends, the doughty trio whose motto was "All for one, one for all." The crafty Cardinal, the fascinating but formidable Milady, the beautiful Constance, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, all of them met again, but interest centred chiefly, of course, in Mr. Fairbanks' portrayal of the role of the dashing hero himself. In all fairness there is no one with a temperament more suited to the part and his performance was beyond praise.

TOYS FOR BOYS

BOXING GLOVES

SCOOTERS

CRICKET SETS

FOOTBALLS

CARPENTERS TOOLS

MECCANO

ROCKING HORSES

TRICYCLES

GOLF CLUB SETS

ENGINES

MOTOR CARS

PRIMUS

WORKING CRANES

SOLDIERS

POGO STICKS

CANNON

LET US HELP YOU SELECT THE KIDDIES' PRESENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN TILL 6 P.M. THIS WEEK INCLUDING SATURDAY.

CAFÉ WISEMAN'S

CHRISTMAS SPECIALITIES.

MINCE PIES

Made fresh daily at our Bakery, the Mince-meat used is made by our European chef and guaranteed pure.

\$1.20 per doz.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

RECORDS FOR CHRISTMAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7193 { GOOD KING WENCESLAS
GOD REST YE MERRY GENTLE
MEN | 7190 { CHRISTIANS AWAKEN!
HARK THE HERALD ANGELS
SING |
| 7192 { THE FIRST NOEL
WHILE SHEPHERDS WATCHED
(GOOD CHRISTIAN MEN, RE-
JOICE | 1736 { CHRISTMAS MEMORIES
PARTS 1 & 2 |
| 7191 { O COME ALL YE FAITHFUL | 1737 { CHRISTMAS HYMNS
PARTS 1 & 2 |

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3148.

(Hongkong Hotel Buildings).

Have a Very Choice Selection of

- | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Socks | Handkerchiefs (in Silk and Cotton) | Sweaters |
| Gloves | Scarves (in Silk and Wool) | Waistcoats |
| Shirts | Studs and Links | Attache Cases |
| Ties | Dressing Gowns | Hair Brushes |

They are the Most Suitable and Acceptable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN

THAT YOU CAN MAKE

Being of Reliable Qualities they will give Complete Satisfaction.

NECKWEAR

Is a Specialty with us and we have for This Season a Splendid Assortment.

For the convenience of our Customers we are remaining open until 6 p.m. during this Week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION CHURCH LITERARY CLUB.
TODAY 9 P.M.
LANTERN LECTURE by Prof. BARNET.
"PARTNERSHIP EXTRAORDINARY."
ALL WELCOME. KENNEDY ROAD. [1944]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.
ANNUAL BALL 1923.
MEMBERS are reminded that their List of Invitations should be forwarded to the undersigned by the 20th DECEMBER. G. H. PIERCE, Hon. Secretary. [1943]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE Members propose to give a CONCERT at the end of January or beginning of February, and it is hoped that the community will give its whole-hearted support to this effort to revive the Society which has been inactive for about 10 years. The Charge for Admission will be made as low as possible, and full particulars will be published in the Press later. There are several vacancies for Soprano and Alto voices. Will those interested and willing to assist apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. BULLOCK, c/o Colonial Secretariat, from whom all further particulars can be obtained. Practices: MONDAYS, 5.15 P.M., at the CATHEDRAL HALL. ORCHESTRAL SECTION. There are vacancies for two Violinists. Applications to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Colonial Secretariat. The First Orchestral Practice will take place in the DRILL HALL, Volunteer Headquarters, Garden Road, at 5.15 P.M., on THURSDAY, December 28th. [1942]

SPECIAL NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

JUST RECEIVED
SCOTCH SALMON per lb. \$1.50
CALIFORNIAN APPLS. per 40 lb. box \$8.50
[1943]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Penang, Ceylon, Cutch, Aden, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SICILIA," Captain R. Jenkins, carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to
MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [1941]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc. free under cover. "S.S." WORKS, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1489]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1922.

THE Board having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 3 1/2% (Three and a half per cent.) free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1922, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presents. No. 21 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Canton:—
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Rissio-Arisio Bank.
The Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger.
The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
P. C. YOUNG, Acting General Manager, KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION. [1921]

THE CORONET.

3.20, 5.15 & 9.15.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

8 P.M.

DOLLAR DANCE.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL
A.D.C.
CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S
"THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, 9.15 P.M.
MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.
TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

Booking now at MOUTRIE.
Prices as Usual. [1833]

G. R.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR begins on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1923. There will be a small number of seats available, and new boys applying for admission should attend for examination on FRIDAY DECEMBER 29th, at 9 A.M. In the case of beginners in English (who should have done 3 years' Chinese) preference will be given to the sons and relatives of Old Boys. The School Prospectus for 1923 may be obtained on application to the Clerk, BERTRAM CANNON, Head Master. [1923]

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

WILL Graduates of Edinburgh University who are interested in the formation of an Association for furthering the interests of their Alma Mater and for promoting social intercourse among themselves, kindly communicate with the undersigned?
E. LAW. [1834]
6, Queen's Road, Central.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE CAPTAIN and OWNERS of the S.S. "NASSA" disclaim all responsibility for any debts contracted by the crew of that vessel while in Hongkong. [1918]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

END TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, at 9.15 P.M.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENT:
15 ROUNDS CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" BELT.

A. B. DUFFAN, v. C. P. O. O'CALLAGHAN, H.M.S. Magnolia, v. H.M.S. Titania.

Two Lightweight Contests, One Featherweight Contests, One Welterweight Contests, One Middleweight Contests, and One Bantamweight Contests, all of Six Rounds each.

Booking at MOUTRIE:
Members—20th December.
General Public—from December 21st.

USUAL PRICES.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—Saturday, January 27th at the THEATRE ROYAL.

A Band will play between the Events. [1915]

PARTICULARS
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT.

On SATURDAY, The 30th Day of Dec., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 11, Queen's Road, Central.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and being a scabbling lane. All of which plot, 122 being a scabbling lane, was created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon, the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1897]

At all times, but especially at XMAS TIME Place Your Orders with HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. CIGARS, TOBACCO CIGARETTES and SMOKES. REQUISITE. The best, moderately priced. [1458]

INTIMATION

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

invite their patrons to inspect

The Choice selection of Perfumes from the best London, Paris and American Houses, including the latest and exclusive productions of

DU BARRY, COY, GREENVILLE, HOUTBAGANT, MORNY, ROGER & GALLEY, ATKINSON.

presented in Bottles, cases and packages of the most elegant and chic designs.

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER and "CLOCHE D'ARGENT" EAU DE COLOGNE.

in elegant Silver Mounted Bottles.

MANICURE SETS, SILVER MOUNTED & PLATED FANCY GOODS, PERFUME BOTTLES, SPRAYS, etc. Elegant and useful articles in great variety.

CONFECTIONERY & CHOCOLATES.

of the finest Quality and description in great variety from FULLEE'S, FOSS (Boston, U.S.A.) CABBAGES, etc., etc.

SPECIAL:

A Few very elegant gold mounted ladies' cigarette holders, of exquisite design.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTHS.

BLUM.—At Shanghai, on December 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. BLUM, a son. CAREY.—At Peking, on December 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. CAREY, a daughter. WARDEN.—At Shanghai, on December 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. WARDEN, a son.

DEATHS.

DA ROCHA.—At the St. Paul's Hospital, on December 16th, 1922, VICENTE FERREIRA MARIA, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. ISAIAS FRANCISCO DA ROCHA. Deeply regretted. Manila, Shanghai and Japan papers please copy. [1945]
DE RAGO.—At Shanghai, on December 11th, ROSY MARY, wife of Mr. J. J. DE RAGO, aged 23 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1922.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The striking cable message sent to the Times by its correspondent in Peking, of which BUREAU supplied a digest yesterday, contains some "home truths" that need the wide publicity thus given to them. It is imperative, he says, that the foreign Powers should take concerted action in some striking manner to impress the troops and bandits that foreigners are under powerful protection and that treaties cannot be lightly violated. Within the past few weeks it has seemed, indeed, that a stage had been reached when the Powers would be compelled to take action of this sort. A month ago there were no fewer than seventeen foreign subjects of various nationalities held captive by bandits in the province of Honan territory, be it noted, not remote from the seat of Government in China, but adjoining the metropolitan province. Individual Ministers had made repeated representations to the Chinese Foreign Office with a view to securing the release of their respective nationals, but these protests had no satisfactory result. Nor did a united protest by

the Diplomatic Body framed in the strongest possible terms prove more effective. It was not until the Diplomatic Body took the unusual step of asking the Chinese Foreign Office to transmit a communication addressed by them to General Wu Pei Fu that any determined effort was made to secure the release of the kidnapped foreigners, some of whom were mere "children." The announcement made by the Diplomatic Body that it had appointed a Commission of Inquiry which they proposed to send to Honan served as a spur to effort on the part of the military commanders, for if there is anything they wish to avoid at all costs it is foreign intervention. The mere announcement of the intention promptly had the desired effect, for it is reported, that, one by one, all foreign captives have been released in little more than a week. Such promptitude suggests that it has not been the difficult matter it was previously represented to be. The whereabouts of the captives must have been well-known to the military commanders, and it will be a matter of some interest to know whether the release of all these unfortunate people held captive in different parts of the province was secured by bargaining between troop commanders and bandit leaders, or by military operations. In some cases it is reported that the captives were released owing to vigorous pursuit of the bandits by troops who used aeroplanes. If that was so in every case it will show clearly enough that the power to suppress banditry exists if there is the will to use it. It is noteworthy that in no case of which information is to hand do the captives seem to have suffered any serious harm at the hands of the bandits. Probably it was this experience that led the Times correspondent to suggest that the Powers may be compelled to enter into direct relations with the Tutchuns. Mr. Fraser concludes that this would involve the re-establishment of foreign spheres of influence, but we do not see that this need necessarily follow. If the Powers are to enter into relations with the Tutchuns, it must be done in the same way that they have entered into direct relations with General Wu Pei Fu. The Powers are as anxious in their own interest as Chinese statesmen are in China's interest for the unification of the country, and that manifestly will not be promoted by the re-establishment of the "Spheres of Influence" policy. Such a policy clearly leads to the disintegration of China, and that is something that the Powers have been pledged to resist for the past twenty years, if more. But, as the Chinese well know, it has been resisted in some instances only with the greatest difficulty. If the Powers are, in the end, forced by the lawlessness prevailing in China to renounce their pledges in this respect China will have only herself to thank for the consequences. There has been a miserable failure to provide a strong and stable Government in China, and the result is that "a state of financial collapse" prevails. We are certain to hear a great deal more of this with the approach of China New Year, and it seems inevitable that the Powers will have to consider some concerted action to be of a "striking" character. Let us hope that the action taken by the Diplomatic Body in regard to the brigandage in Honan will cause the Government and the Tutchuns, to realise that intervention in some form or other must come, if improvement in the general situation is not speedily effected.

A Christmas Holiday attraction is the Fair at Hanoi. The steamer Haiman leaves Hongkong on the 20th inst. affording facilities for those desiring to visit the Fair. A double-column advertisement will be found in another part of this issue.

The fabled monopoly at Macao was let by public tender last week for three years. The contract, which is on the point of expiry was for an annual payment to the Government of \$220,000. The highest of the twenty tenders received last week offered \$1,128,600. It was the tender of the present farmers, Kuan Chi Kow and Lam Chau On. Evidently the monopoly in the past three years has proved highly profitable.

A married woman, of Lower Lascar Row, has reported to the Police that early on Sunday afternoon a strange woman and three men entered her flat. One of the men was armed with a revolver whilst the other two were carrying daggers. After binding and gagging the woman the robbers found the keys and opened a number of boxes and stole jewellery to the value of \$2,165, Hongkong money amounting to \$35 and American money amounting to \$30.

An American, Mr. Charles Colman, drove out from Peking on the 11th inst. in a motor-car from the gate of Kalgan, apparently disregarding the local regulations to show a pass, whereupon a Chinese sentry fired and the bullet struck Mr. Colman in the shoulder and lodged in his spine. A special train brought Mr. Colman to Peking. Hopes for his recovery are small. The American Consul, Mr. Sokobin, occupied the back seat of the car at the time of the shooting.

The case in which a partner in a Chinese firm charged another partner with embezzlement of the co-partnership funds has been settled out of Court. Mr. W. B. Hind, on behalf of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor, for the prosecution, informed Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, that a settlement had been reached out of Court as the result of the Magistrate's suggestion to Mr. Brutton and Mr. Lindsell agreed to the case being withdrawn.

A recent mail brought to Shanghai somewhat of a novelty, in the shape of a postal order issued by the Irish Free State. It was for four shillings, and was actually an order issued by the British Post Office but bearing the superscription of the Free State, in this case "Post Office Fermanagh." The actual amount desired to be paid in this case was four shillings and twopenny, and over the two penny stamp affixed in such cases is a cancellation mark in what are apparently Erse characters, says the N.O. Daily News.

A rent collector of Prince's Building, states that on Sunday after he had collected the rent from No. 63, Kuei Road, Yaumatei, he was stopped by two men, armed with revolvers, as he was coming down the stairs. They robbed him of about \$110. He pursued the robbers down Kuei Road, in the direction of the Cement Works and then down a path through a small village. A Chinese constable joined in the chase and the robbers stable joined in the chase and the robbers separated at the foot of the hill. The constable succeeded in running his man to earth in Bulkeley Street, whilst the man chased by the rent collector got away.

Mr. John Johnstone has recently bought two ponies which have figured very prominently in the race meetings at Shanghai during the year—"Christ the Gift" and "Thomas a Becket." The Union Stable ponies are to be sold by auction and there is much speculation in Shanghai as to what the celebrated "mystery pony" Social Union would fetch and who would be his new owner. The Evening News, incidentally mentions that "several Shanghai owners are especially keen on the annual meeting at Hongkong and it is good news to hear that this will not conflict with the Chinese New Year meeting."

SHIPBUILDING TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The prospects in the shipbuilding trade in Great Britain during the coming winter are not hopeful. Two years ago there were nearly 1,000 vessels of 3,731,093 gross tons under construction; to-day there are only 331, of 1,617,045 gross tons, and for various reasons work is suspended on a quarter of this tonnage. It is estimated that by next month 80 per cent. of the shipyard workers will be unemployed.

CORRESPONDENCE

INFLUENCE OF THE SUN AND MOON ON TYPHOONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The article on the influence of the Sun and Moon on typhoons in your paper of 15th inst., quoted from the China Express is somewhat amazing. It says only one man has evolved a reliable theory—a scientist named Clement. Then it proceeds to adumbrate the theory. "The moon exerts the greatest power at an angle of 45°." What does it mean—45° degrees above the horizon—or 45° from the Sun? The day of the typhoon at Swatow was the 10th of the moon so the moon would be about 120° from the sun, and the angle from the sun would vary very little during the period in question—less than 15° for a whole day. Furthermore, the article speaks of "the angle between the 2 planets was about 60°."—What two planets?

If the angle above the horizon is referred to this could not remain constant for the centre of the typhoon, for a point on the earth's surface keeping the moon at a constant elevation would need to move westwards at about 1,000 miles per hour.

The ordinary laws under which typhoons have always been regarded as acting are quite sufficient to explain all the phenomena. The glass fell 2 inches roughly in 6 hours. This alone would account for a very heavy tide and this peak of water carried along by the centre of the typhoon on entering a confined estuary, at the same time that the wind veered to S.E. would mount still higher and would account for the 10 or 12 feet over high water that is believed to have occurred—it is not easy to get accurate measurements.

It is not correct to say that the disastrous phase began at 2.30 a.m. The North-east blow was extremely severe and that was all over before 1 o'clock.

Doubtless with better means of gathering information about the conditions over the Pacific and China Sea; a much more accurate forecast as to the severity, position and rate of motion will be possible. But there must be a great many causes contributing, some of which are not likely to be within the power of man to forestall. It seems that in the Swatow typhoon, the period of lowest pressure, the time of high tide and the S.E. blast all came at the same time and helped to bank the waters up. The first and the last depend on the rate of motion of the typhoon and its direction, both of which vary from hour to hour and the other factor is also a rather variable one.

We in Swatow really had very good warning. Without the warning we should never have expected a typhoon since the glass was not at all threatening until after 7 p.m.

What we need is better buildings. It is no use getting a forecast of exceptional severity—even supposing it were possible to make one—unless you have something that will stand up against the typhoon when it does come.—Thanking you, yours sincerely,

ALFRED W. EDMUNDS.
Anglo-Chinese College,
Swatow, December 16th, 1922.

SOLDIERS AND THE PEAK TRAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May a modest taxpayer, only too anxious to get down to work and earn his share of the military contribution, appeal through your columns to the O.C. Troops, Mount Austin Barracks, not to release his gallant warriors for football quite so early in the afternoon?

If they caught the 2.20 p.m. tram would not that be early enough? An N.O.O. in the party said, to-day, in reply to a question, that their match was at three o'clock. The 2.20 tram would no doubt be nearly empty.

As it was, several people at the Upper Station and the succeeding ones were unable to get seats on the two o'clock tram. It is adding to our grievances when the military—not content with crowding us out of our city—crowd us out of our trams as well.—Yours, etc.,

FASOLET.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1922.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
PROBLEM.AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR
PARTICIPATION.

New York, December 17th.
Despatches from Washington indicate that American experts will probably participate in the investigation of Germany's ability to meet her reparations obligations.

As an initial step, in order to assist in the solution of European problems, it is reported that President Harding has sounded the Senators on the advisability of another international conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

New York, December 17th.
American participation in European affairs dominates the news and editorial columns of the American press. The determination of Mr. Harding to find some way to join in settling the reparations problem is generally approved. The Republican newspapers see in this a logical development of the Republican policies, while the Democratic papers argue that the new development justifies Mr. Wilson's policies.

U.S. PRESS FAVOURS AMERICAN
SOLUTION.

The *Tribune*, Republican, congratulates the administration on its apparently entering the European economic problem at the precise moment when an American solution has become possible.

The *World*, Democratic, rejoices to perceive that the President is beginning to discover the impossibility of the policy of isolation, and that discontent here must grow unless the agriculture surplus finds a market abroad.

The *New York Times* advocates equipping Europe with ploughs and seeds, not for humanity's sake but because it is good business. "It isn't saving, the old world, but the whole world, ourselves included."

LATEST CABLES.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.
RUSSIA BECOMES IMPATIENT.

LAUSANNE, December 17th.
The Russians have again written to the Secretariat of the Conference, alluding to the absence of a reply to their communication of December 15th in reference to Russian participation in all Straits discussions, for which they suggest the formation of a sub-commission.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LOSS OF THE
"VINHLONG."

VESSEL A FLOATING FURNACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17th.
The death toll on the French transport *Vinhlong* is now estimated at fifteen, including eight Senegalese riflemen. There was a dreadful panic on the vessel, which besides a crew of three hundred, carried a company of Senegalese and some officers' wives, making five hundred, also army stores. Rescue work was hampered by explosions of the munitions and smoke and flames. Destroyers came so close that many persons escaped by clambering aboard them down ropes and planks.
A British destroyer tried to tow the transport ashore in order to beach her, but was unsuccessful. Salvage tugs were powerless in the face of the floating furnace. It is believed the fire was due to a short circuit.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S
ASSASSINATION.
GREAT INDIGNATION DISPLAYED.

WARSAW, December 17th.
M. Narutowicz died in a few minutes. His aide-de-camp arrested the assassin. The body was covered with a Polish flag and taken to the Palace in the Presidential carriage, followed by a large crowd in awed silence. All flags were half-masted and places of amusement closed. Business was also suspended. There is great indignation at the outrage, but the country is calm.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

The President of the Chamber, temporarily acting as President, has entrusted the Chief of the General Staff, General Ladislas Sikorski, with the formation of a new Cabinet. Sikorski, the Polish Minister at Bucharest, becomes Foreign Minister.

ACTING CHIEF OF GENERAL
STAFF APPOINTED.

WARSAW, December 17th.
Marshal Pilsudski has agreed to provisionally act as Chief of General Staff in succession to Marshal Sikorski.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.
ANOTHER CONFERENCE
SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.
In the Senate, Mr. King, of Utah, introduced a resolution authorizing President Harding to call a Washington disarmament conference of Governments with which the United States have diplomatic relations, with the object of arriving at a general international agreement effectually to reduce and limit land and sea armaments, in the interests of peace and for the relief of all nations from the burdens of inordinate and unnecessary expenditure on preparations for war.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF
DUBLIN.
ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF FOR
TROOPS.

LONDON, December 17th.
Remarkable scenes marked the completion of the British evacuation of Dublin and the transfer of the remaining barracks and posts. Dense cheering crowds lined the streets when the last four British regiments, numbering between three and four thousand men, marched past General Macready. The pressure of the crowd at the North Wall was so great that the ranks were broken and the quay gates rushed.
The Irish commander-in-chief, General Mulcahy, attended the transfer of military headquarters, after which he hoisted the Irish tricolor, and also reviewed the Free State garrison. The last troops sailed to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Let Erin Remember."

ILLICIT EXCHANGE SPECULA-
TIONS.

DUTCH-BELGIAN ENQUIRY.

BRUSSELS, December 17th.
The *Nation Belge* states it has been decided to send a commission of legal experts to Amsterdam to help the Netherlands legal authorities to enquire into charges of illicit exchange speculation, in which a firm situated in the Netherlands is alleged to be implicated.

STEAMER COLLISION.

BRITISH VESSEL BADLY INJURED.

LYNDEN, December 17th.
The British steamer *Elizabeth Harrison*, outward bound, and the Dutch steamer *Prinses Juliana*, from Batavia, collided in the North Sea Canal. The former was badly and the latter slightly damaged. The former is returning to Amsterdam for repairs.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL
ELECTIONS.PROBABLE COALITION
GOVERNMENT.

MELBOURNE, December 17th.
The latest election returns indicate the following possible state of parties: Nationalist 27, Labour 35, Country 10, Liberal 3. Several doubtful seats may alter the position.
[A Reuter's telegram published yesterday gave the total number of seats as 75. The last House of Representatives consisted of 75 members, but it is possible that, owing to an increase in population, the present Lower House will consist of 76 members. From the figures to hand a National-Country Party Coalition seems probable in the House of Representatives. This would be looked on as a Government victory. Senate returns are not yet to hand, but as only half of the Senators face the electors at each general election, and as the Government holds every seat with one exception, an Opposition majority in the Senate is extremely unlikely.]

PARLIAMENTARY BY-
ELECTION.DEATH OF MEMBER FOR NEW-
CASTLE EAST.

LONDON, December 27th.
The first death in the new Parliament, namely the Labour member, Mr. Bell, has taken place, involving a by-election at Newcastle East, where the late Mr. Bell gained his seat by a majority of 3,063.

ARMY'S INCREASING TASK.
TOO MUCH TROPICAL SERVICE.

The Earl of Middleton, speaking at King's-ton at a banquet given by the Mayor, said that as one who had served for twelve years at the War Office he desired to make a plea on behalf of the men of the Regular Army. Before the war the British Army had to police a larger part of the world than the Army of any other nation, and there was a danger now that the Army would be expected to do too much.
The result of practically all the agreement and conferences since 1918 had been to impose larger responsibilities, wider spheres of activity, and longer periods of service abroad upon the Regular Army. Their numbers had been reduced, and there was hardly a soldier of age who was not forced to spend practically the whole of his service in foreign countries, usually under tropical conditions. That sort of thing could not go on.
If Great Britain desired to police the Near East, and also aimed at being the arbiter of the West, it could not be done by moving the same body of troops from one place to another, and therefore statesmen must ask the nation to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain an adequate Army.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]
SERIOUS ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGE
AT TIENTSIN.

ITALIAN CHIEF OF POLICE FIRED ON.

TROUBLE OVER A TEN DOLLAR NOTE.

TIENTSIN, December 17th.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* reports another serious anti-foreign outrage.
It appears that, on Saturday night, Signor A. I. Boveri (Chief of the Italian Police at Tientsin), Signor Zotti, another Italian, and two Russian chauffeurs from Peking were proceeding to Tientsin by road. At the South barrier at Tungchow a soldier demanded a tax of one dollar ninety cents. Signor Boveri offered a \$10 note and asked for change, but the soldier insisted that the exact amount must be handed to him.

While the conversation was proceeding other soldiers began loading their rifles, and Signor Boveri tendered his card, suggesting that the matter be adjusted with the soldiers' superiors at Tientsin. He assumed that the matter was settled and re-entered his car, but had only gone ten yards when three or four shots were fired.
FIFTY-TWO SHOTS STRIKE
TRAVELLERS' CAR.

The foreigners immediately stopped and left the car. Signor Boveri went to the soldiers' hut in order to investigate, when the soldiers struck him with their rifles. While he was there a regular outburst of firing began, hundreds of shots being fired, fifty-two of which struck the car, but the foreigners, who were all at a safe distance, were not hurt.
The foreigners all went to the hut, and the soldiers re-entered and cleaned their rifles, but did not molest the foreigners further.

After three hours an official arrived and apparently reprimanded the soldiers, who allowed the car to proceed.
The damage is estimated at \$400 but the car was workable and reached Tientsin on Sunday morning.

FINANCIAL FREEDOM FOR CHINA
ADVOCATED.

THE CONSORTIUM CRITICISED.

LONDON, December 17th.
An article in the *Financial Times*, on the financial needs of China, dwells on the new Consortium's unpopularity in China and complaining that the British attitude seems to be to insist that China must do business with the Consortium or nobody.
The writer asks:—If the Chinese Government is unable to do business with the Consortium, are other avenues to be closed and Anglo-American investors to suffer indefinitely?

DEPRECIATION OF CHINESE CREDIT.

He is of the opinion that Chinese credit has depreciated twenty to thirty per cent. on account of the default of the Vickers-Maroni Pacific development and the Chicago Continental Bills, and declares that many reproaches levelled against Peking are undeserved, because no Government deprived of the power to utilise its revenues for national purposes can function.

OPEN FINANCIAL COMPETITION
SUGGESTED.

The writer declares that Peking should be given freedom to deal with bankers in London, Washington, Paris and Tokyo, in open competition, and considers that the Maritime Customs, and Salt Gabelle would enable China to raise the capital needed to put her house in order.
He asserts that with open competition the prices of China's bonds would improve. The funds required could be raised on the most advantageous terms, and lenders would exert themselves to obtain guarantees for proper Administration and for their own protection.

CHINESE PREMIERSHIP.

CHANG SHOU TSENG'S NOMINATION
APPROVED.

Peking, December 18th.

Following his explanations of his policy to a gathering of members of Parliament this morning, the House of Representatives this afternoon approved of General Chang Shou Tseng's nomination as Premier by 392 votes to 60.
The Bill was introduced by Jao Han Hsiang. Wu Ching Lien presided.

AMERICA TO-DAY.
AN AMAZING CIVILISATION.[BY HAROLD SPENDER IN THE
"DAILY TELEGRAPH"]

MINNEAPOLIS, October.

During the last three days Mr. Spilgrave delegates have taken a lightning tour of the Mid-West. We have travelled through three States and now we are in a fourth. The three States are Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and the fourth is Minnesota. To-day we are staying at Minneapolis. In this brief space of time we have visited five important cities of the Mid-West, with rare and extraordinary opportunities for a bird's-eye view of their splendid development and amazing possibilities.

For in each of these cities we have been received by reception committees, headed by the Mayor of the city, and containing all the most influential citizens. In each case they have not only feasted and banqueted us to satiety, but they have also shown us, in their quick fashion, all the chief features of their cities, their state, and the country, so modern and so new, so splendid, so enterprising and yet so secure.

What are the impressions left on British minds after this rapid survey? There is, first, the impression of amazing natural resources being developed at lightning speed by the quickest intelligences yet seen on this planet. Take that great valley of the Missouri River, up which we travelled from Kansas City through Lincoln and Omaha right as far as Sioux Falls, the pioneer outpost of the great state of settlement. So rich is the soil, so fertile right down to a depth of about 100 ft. that at present no cultivator needs artificial aid for the production of these rich and bountiful crops which make this part of America the granary of the world. The Governor of Nebraska, speaking at our banquet at Lincoln, compared the valley of the Missouri to the Nile Valley, which can also produce like this country two or three crops in the year. But the Missouri Valley has one great advantage over the valley of the Nile, because it can produce those crops without the inconvenience of a yearly flood. Indeed, the very extravagance of nature in this region of the earth creates a new danger. For it encourages the thrifless farmer, and, for the moment, makes the farmer at a disadvantage. The man who has spent his money on phosphates and nitrates cannot easily compete with the man who is using up the wealth of the soil. Yet even this rich soil will have its period of exhaustion, and it is then that the Mid-West will pass into a more critical and more difficult phase.

CENTRES OF DISTRIBUTION.

Dotted throughout this tremendous country are the great cities of Lincoln, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. They are huge centres of collection and distribution for the agricultural wealth of this region. Here in these cities capitalists collect the wealth of the soil, turning the corn into flour and the hog into bacon, converting at immense speed the vast and varied products of these river valleys into food for their own Continent and for ours. Here you see the great elevators and the great stores, which seem to overshadow mere man, and to hint at the moment when machinery will have taken the place of humanity. Everything is on a vast colossal scale. The individual farmer, the small scale, the small movement is dizzy and dazzling for the poor European, and while he watches all this wealth he reflects forlornly on his darkened Continent, dismayed and depressed by a thousand human problems. Here he sees a nation that has apparently decided to throw its whole energy into its own development, and for the moment to think only of Europe in order to pity her.

Such is one side of the great moving panorama which we have witnessed. On the other side, let me fairly record that never before have I seen such an immense readiness to use wealth for the common good. This is a land of splendid schools and wonderful universities. While we were in Topeka, that picturesque city which I have visited for the second time after two years' absence, we motored some twenty miles to the town of Lawrence, half-way to Kansas City. There we ascended a hill called "The Oread" on the top of which you look out over a vast rolling expanse of the rich State of Kansas. Covering the summit of this hill is a gigantic university, with 6,000 students, young men and young women. The university is supported by the State of Kansas. It possesses magnificent buildings, with every variety of "Faculty," both old and new—from classics to dentistry. The tuition is absolutely free, and no parent of any student has to pay more than maintenance. Sir Charles Wakefield, in giving a greeting from London to Kansas University, received a tremendous ovation from 3,000 students gathered in the great auditorium, which can now only hold about half of the members of the university.

AMAZING PROGRESS.

These young men and young women come from the most part from the scattered farms of Kansas. They are trained in all the scientific sides of their agricultural pursuits, and they go back to run their farms in the most up-to-date fashion, linked to the world by the universal motor-car and the universal telephone, now supplemented by the extending Radio. That is the reason which explains why you will find on the remote farms of the Mid-West men of the highest intelligence and culture, finding in agriculture a stimulating pursuit, and laughing at you when you suggest that they are remote from the world. They possess, indeed, both the advantages of remoteness and vicinity, for they can always, at any moment, run into the neighbouring town in their Ford car, or "listen in" at the Radio to a concert or speech from the adjacent city. Surely here is the most amazing development of human life, reminding one more of the dreams of Erewhon and the Utopias of More, Bellamy, and Wells than anything elsewhere existing on this strange and wonderful planet.

But turn again to yet another side of this glittering civilisation, which shines by night and by day with so dazzling a light. I had a talk the other day with a brakeman on the railway. I learn a good deal from these "way-side talks." "Gee!" he said. "Don't you be blinded by these Mayors and folk. This is just a rich man's country. They have got hold of everything—farms, transport, houses, the very earth we live on. They are grinding us down. They take toll of everything—generally three tolls. High wages? Look at the high prices! And

what happens to a man who is down? Why, sir-r-r, it is fast becoming a slave country!"

A DARKER SIDE.

Various leaders and bills, hidden away in side streets—but not published in the newspapers—express the same sentiment, which explains the very bitter feelings that lie behind the present railway strike, and which also lay behind the first miners' strike—strikes dangerous and ominous, both in the spirit shown on both sides and in the weapons used. The "injunctions" which have now been approved by the Courts amount really to coercion laws against Labour, carried and enforced with the general approval of the great American middle classes. Meetings and speeches are forbidden, and private sentiment is liable to be reported and punished. The Industrial Court created by the State of Kansas was found by us, on investigation, to be little more than a court for the suppression and punishment of Labour agitators. Such is the other side to the "joy" of which I have spoken—that "Joy in widest commonality spread."

Fuzzled and perplexed by this sombre contrast, I spent last Sunday morning wandering through the poorer districts of Lincoln, Nebraska, and talking to the working-men in the little wooden houses that struggle along the unpaved side-walks, and half-made roads that lie behind the flashing glory of the main streets. I chanced upon an average poor man's dwelling—a little unpainted "shack," and I opened talk with an old lady and an old workman who were rocking themselves on the inevitable American rocking-chair—on the verandah—in the sun. They were both cheerful, healthy types of the elderly American. She showed me her house. The rent was \$250 a year. I could obtain a lodging in the street—so she assured me, an empty, unfurnished room—for five dollars (\$5) a month. But they were all houses which would have been condemned by a good British local authority; and I thought I would prefer to stay at home and inhabit one of our new concrete Government cottages in Buckinghamshire; for they are palaces in comparison, and the rent is lower. Government does little or nothing for housing in America.

We turned talk of wages and prices. The old man, I learnt, was her lodger—a painter. There was also another lodger. The old lady slept in the kitchen. She was a widow of 76. I told her of our English old-age pensions—10s. a week over 70. Her eyes sparkled. "Ah!" she said. "That is the country for a poor old woman to live in!" For of course, they have no old-age pensions in America, nor sick insurance, nor unemployment benefit, nor any of the great social machinery which we have set up in England—except, in some States, workmen's compensation.

The old painter, the lodger, then talked in his slow, cheerful, American way. He was working eight hours a day, and receiving 60c. (half-a-crown) an hour. He had nothing to complain of, except prices. But then he was a single man, easy-going and contented. About Prohibition he expressed the usual complaint of the American workman. "That's right that the rich should be drinking it when the poor man can't get it. It stands to reason that that ain't fair!" For the American, like the Englishman, has a consuming sense of "fair play" and the present contrast between the drink opportunities of the rich man and the poor gives him a deep and abiding offence, and partly explains that moan of unrest which one can always hear behind the clack and clatter of this prosperous American life.

The old lady chipped in with her point of view. "I reckon the automobile's doing as much harm as the drink. Everyone's just mad on it. They'll spend their last dollar on it." The old workman would not have that. "Why, I guess," he put in his slow, ruminating way, "I guess it's a long sight better for a man to be going about in a car than stayin' home drinkin'." Which is perhaps nearer the truth.

That is how "the other half lives." Not for them, these old working people, the free golf courses, the great universities, the huge public parks. All that glowing civilisation leaves them untouched. It is for the young, and the active. All they want—these old people—is to have the wheels of life oiled a little as they go down the road to the grave that awaits us all; and the British system of thorough provision against the three great distresses of average life—sickness, accident, and old age—touched them instantly more vividly than all this display. "England"—as the old lady put it—"is the country for a poor old woman to live in!" But the old man sighed patriotically to hear that, and slowly put in: "Ah! but America is a great country!"

A CITY AND A RIVER.

And so it is. I have been motoring to-day through the suburbs of this great, handsome city of Minneapolis, only fifty years old, but already enriched with splendid public buildings, a great university, and glorious parks. It is a dream city of incredible wealth—this "City of Water"—its huge flour mills run solely by the vast power that comes from the St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi, that mighty river which, here in its early youth, only 200 miles from its source, yet sweeps through this city and its suburbs with a march of mighty, silver-glistening power.

What a city! What a river! But even greater than the river is the energy and enterprise of the men who have planted and developed it—men by no means all British, but largely Scandinavian. For Minneapolis has been largely peopled from Norway. A little group of far-seeing men from New England, looking ahead some twenty years ago, foresaw that this city, lying here on this tremendous river, would expand far down the banks of the Mississippi. So they started a Parks Board and a parks tax; and under it they secured for the public the banks of the glorious river, and the great views of

the splendid gorge through which it flows. They also secured for the public the shores of the lakes that lie in a glittering chain outside the town—like the lakes of Hamburg City. They have saved those shores for ever from the selfishness of villagemen. Now each lake has a great "Refectory" for the people, a big storehouse of boats, and a bathing centre for Saturdays and Sundays. Some way down is a great picnic place, with seats and tents—and there the people come in thousands to see the beautiful falls of the Minnehaha, of which we have all read in Longfellow's immortal verse. America is not a happy land for waterfalls. Even those little waterfalls have shrunk up, perhaps appalled at the fate of the falls of St. Anthony nearby—falls which have been harnessed and bitted, dammed and walled, aproned and curtained, till the Mississippi itself seems ashamed of them.

Returning from our ride, we passed through a district where this new land is passing through all the after-effects and ferment of new life—wooden houses springing up on every side, new roads being bitten out of the ground by great machines, all this growth driving ahead at frenzied speed, penetrating every inch of the woods left to private enterprise. For the life of young America works with a vast, reckless, consuming, almost devastating energy. Already the vast pine forests which covered these regions have been devoured. The great saw mills of an earlier period have vanished, for there is no more wood to saw, and the ground is covered with young birch and aspen trees, now being torn up in their turn.

FASHION FOR SCHOOLS.

In the midst of all these newly-settled homes we saw a large, oblong, white-painted building of wood. It was a "grade school"—one of the elementary schools—for the new settlers. My kind host explained to me that this school was what is called a "section school." These schools exist only in wooden sections. They are put together like a house of wooden bricks, to provide a newly-developing district with a school, while a more permanent structure is building. I wondered what our good fire insurance companies would say, and sat in the car feeling gently stunned—as a poor Britisher so often does—at the achievements of this all-conquering civilisation.

The "section school" is only one new instance of the school passion which consumes this people. I learn that all through the country districts up in these scattered, thinly-peopled States of the Mid-West they are organising "community schools." These are central schools, to which country children are conveyed in a system of motor wagons. They are said to be at once cheaper and more useful than the scattered schools of the old order. Along with them there is developing a system of village and factory libraries by the school authorities. Sometimes I wonder whether all these things—good as they are—really make up for the very high taxes of the Federal, State, and City Governments. For these taxes, taken together, are a very heavy burden on the small middle-class American man.

For this middle-class man, here as in England, who often sends his children to a private school, does not gain so very much from all this expenditure. Like that old lady in the back street at Lincoln, he, too, would prefer some benefits of a more fleshly kind. Prices mount all the time; and the fact that the President has passed the Fordney Tariff, while vetoing the Bonus Bill, has not been received with any shout of exultation. For although Uncle Sam likes to sell in a dear market he also, like John Bull, likes to buy in a cheap one; and there are no cheap markets left in America! But there is no Geddes movement here yet. Still the authorities are spending with both hands. Perhaps the expenditure on roads is greatest of all. Concrete roads are being cut at express speed right across the Mid-West. There will shortly be a continuous concrete road, without a single break, from Kansas State to New York. Already motorists drive all the way from Minneapolis to California. The other day I met a man who had taken a motor tour of 4,000 miles right through Canada. No wonder the railway companies are becoming alarmed.

It really looks as if the motor-car, running on a vast State system of concrete roads, and passing from good hotel to hotel in these beautiful cities, might in the end seriously challenge the American railway. We can all the more seriously entertain that speculation after all these nights spent on American railways, even with the luxury of a special car to soothe our shaken bodies. For this dragging railway strike, with the slow but sure depreciation of rolling stock that is going on, may, in the end, precipitate a change. Already it has greatly increased the use of the motor-car for long-distance travel. And once the American acquires that habit, will he ever give it up?

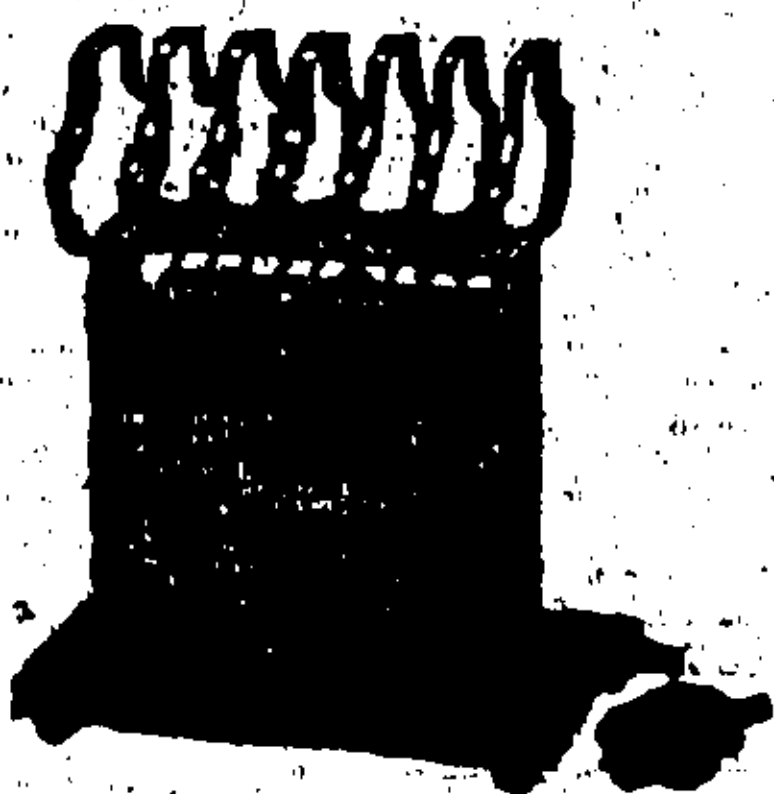
LONDON'S POPULATION.

The official returns of the county of London which have just been issued, give the population of the capital as 7,450,801. The area known as "Greater London" has increased its inhabitants by over half-a-million during the last ten years. In the Administrative County, consisting of the City and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, the population was 4,464,820, a decrease of over 37,000 in ten years, pointing to a tendency to seek homes further from the place of work.

There are now 341,335 more women than men in the Administrative County, an increase of 26,923, while the proportion has risen from 1,137 women per 1,000 men to 1,166. Nearly 93,000 of this number is accounted for by widows. Of over 11,000 are in the age group, 20 to 29, and they are nearly all war widows.

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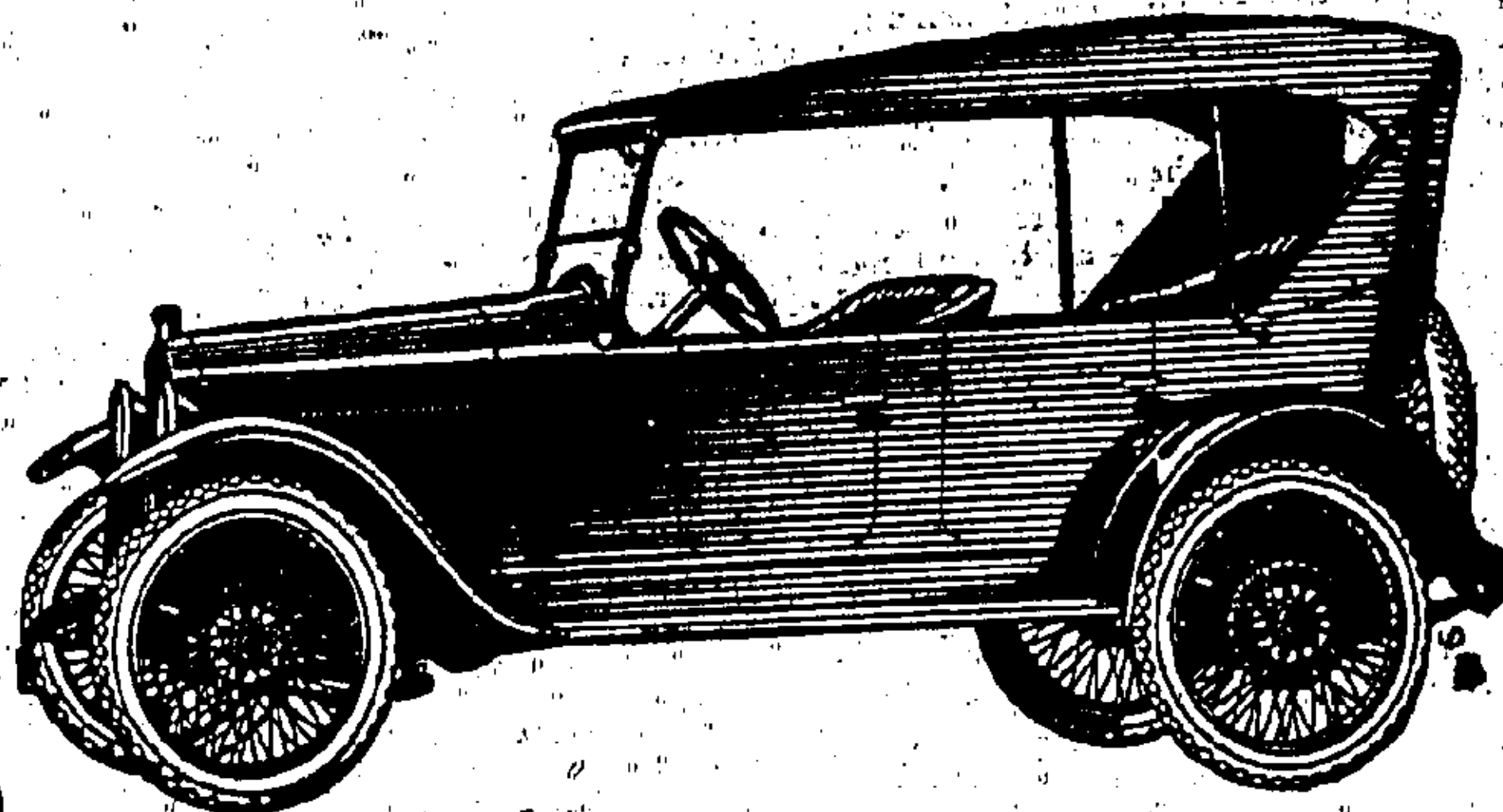
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WOMAN'S PLACE IN OUR CIVILISATION.

A "SEXUAL CONFLICT" THAT MIGHT BE AVOIDED.

Professor Maurice A. Canney spoke with some frankness in an address which he gave to members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society on "The social position of women in the past and present." "This nation," he said, "is suffering from a sexual conflict. It is not true of all nations or individuals that they are suffering in the same way, but as regards ourselves, much of the nervous tension from which we as a nation are suffering is due, I believe, to the unhealthy relations between the sexes. One evidence of this is to be found in the unnatural hostility which many women feel towards men and which many men feel towards women. One bears of otherwise sensible women who dislike men and of otherwise sensible men who dislike women. By sexual conflict I mean simply the conflict between the sexes. I am not allying myself with those who say that all women and all men ought to be married. That is one of the superstitions. Many women, however fond they may be of children, do not need to have children of their own. Their sexual desire seems to be eliminated or sublimated. They have attained to that state of happiness where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage; they are, if I may say so, like the angels."

The sexual conflict of modern times, he went on, with all the evils that accompanied it, was due to the repression of legitimate desires in women that cried for satisfaction. The conditions, physical conditions, imposed upon women by modern civilisation were not natural or normal. Women had no outlet for many of their varied instincts and energies. It was pointed out that the brain of woman was smaller than that of man, but he had yet to learn that what counted in the brain was quantity rather than quality. (Laughter.) The idiot had a brain which was too small; the lunatic, he believed, often had a brain which was too large, so that if the female approximated to the idiot the male approximated to the lunatic. (Renewed laughter.)

COMPLETE FREEDOM.

Women's "frivolity"—their love of shopping, and so on—had been spoken of, but if under present conditions women—and he would add other people—refused to take life seriously who was to blame? "Life as we know it," said Professor Canney, "cannot be taken seriously. There is something better, and behind the tinsel shops woman visualises the true world of colour, music, rhythm, song, and laughter." The way to end the sexual conflict was to have perfect faith in women and give them complete freedom. By complete freedom he did not mean licence, but freedom to work out their own salvation. If women were given complete freedom no doubt they would try at first to do things for which they were not fitted, but that would do no harm. Before long they would discover their true vocations, and then many present evils would disappear automatically.

Nominally at least, he continued, women possessed greater power and influence than before the war; practically they were still precluded from making full use of their gifts and talents. If these were a personal loss it would not matter so much, but it was more than that—it was a disastrous loss to the nation. If women were given rights fully equal to those of men the blood would flow more freely in the veins of humanity and many sorrows would heal. "There is something very wrong with the world," said Professor Canney, in conclusion. "If the ship of humanity pursues its present course it will founder on the rock of extinction. In the Greek of the New Testament 'repent' means 'alter your outlook'; in the Hebrew of the Old Testament it means 'go back.' In both senses we need to repent of our folly. We need in large measure to renew our minds, reverse our thoughts, re-educate ourselves, and revive our faith. Of all our needs the greatest is faith. Have faith in women and make them free."

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

XX-COMMUNICATION OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

At a meeting of the Diocesan Conference at Reading, on October 23rd, the Bishop of Oxford announced that he had written to the Duke of Marlborough requesting him not to attend the Conference, of which the Duke of Marlborough is an ex-officio member as Lord Lieutenant of the County, because the Duke does not admit that the Duke of Marlborough has the status of a communicant.

The Bishop's action is attributed to the fact that the Duke of Marlborough has been divorced and married again.

It is noteworthy that the Duke of Marlborough had not applied to attend the Conference.

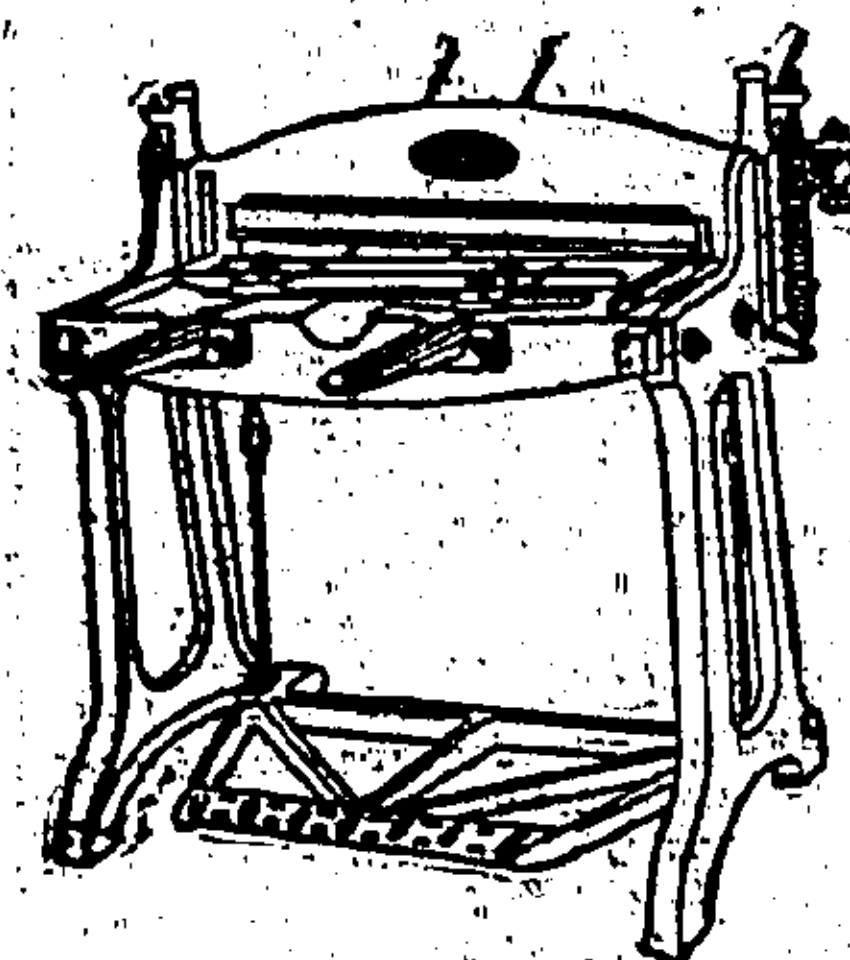
In a letter to the Press regarding the Bishop's excommunication, the Duke of Marlborough's advisers claim he possesses the status of a communicant with the sanction of his parish priests in Oxfordshire and London and with the full knowledge of the proper ecclesiastical authorities.

A JUDGE ON BREACH OF PROMISE ACTIONS.

Summing up in a breach of promise action, Mr. Justice McCardie said that his long experience at the Bar had on the Bench convinced him that the great majority of such actions were brought not in order to obtain recompense for injury sustained by the woman, but to inflict anxiety and hurt upon the man by public trial because he had disappointed the woman.



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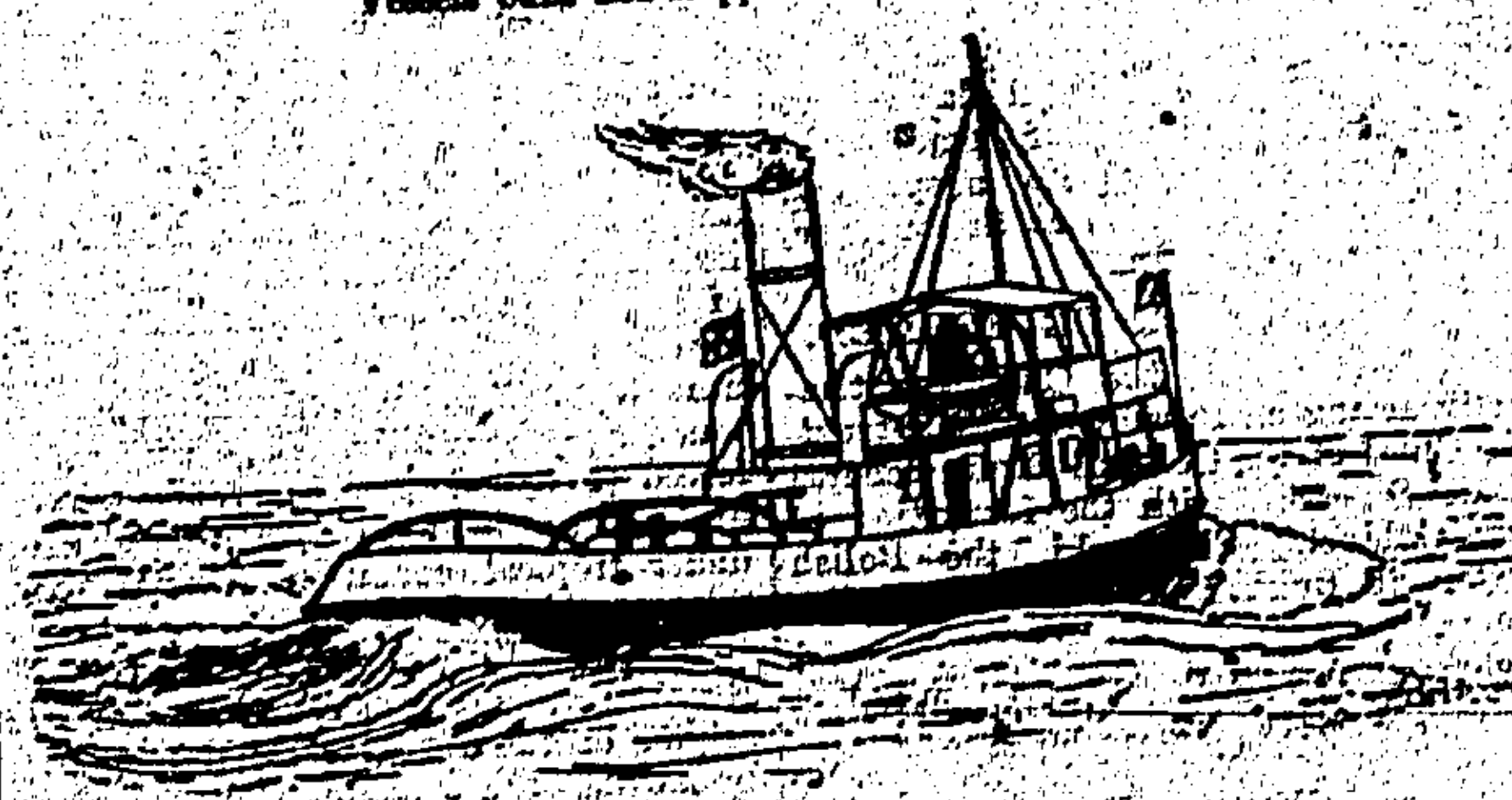
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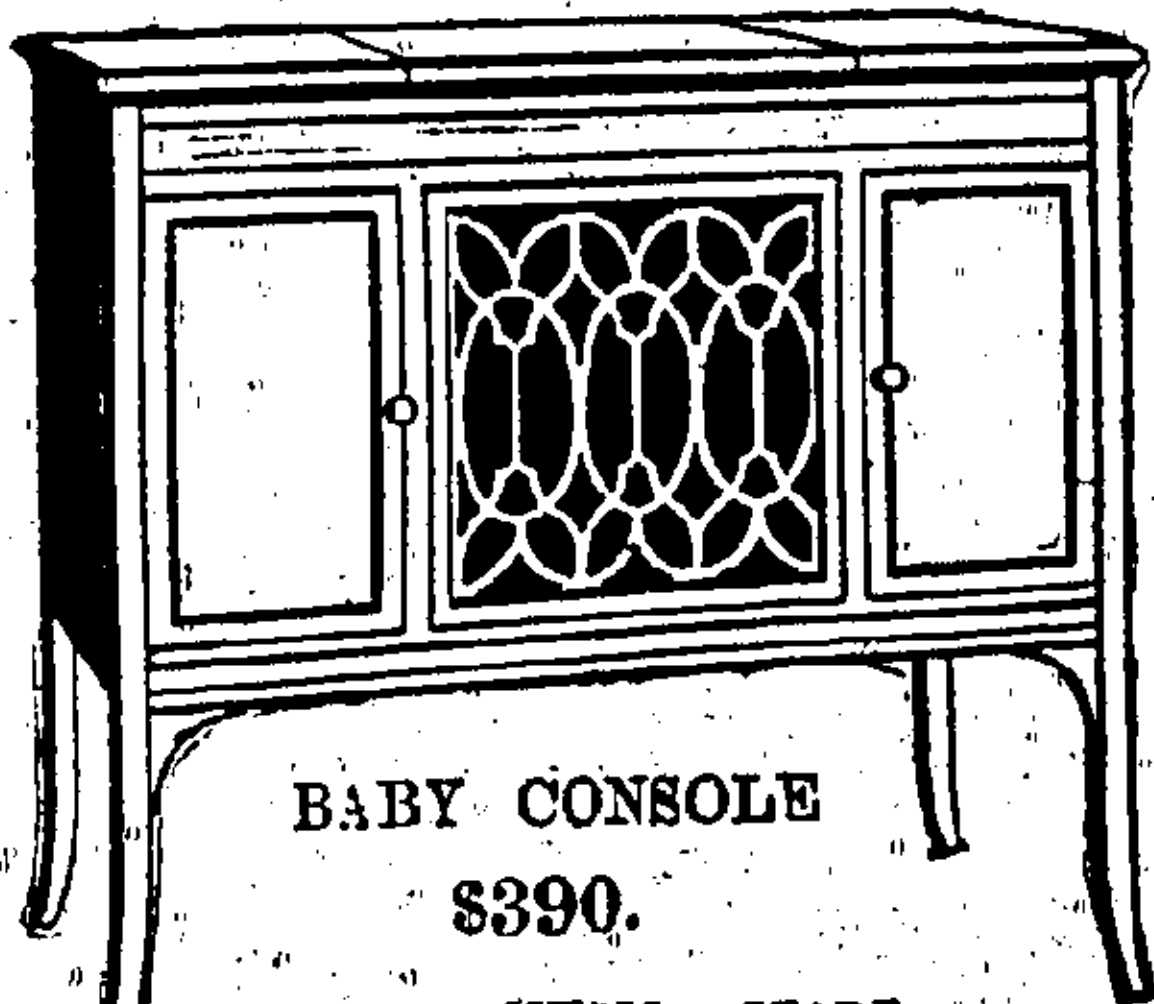
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Two—2,000 K.W. WILLIAMS & ROBINSON, England, standard horizontal three stage single flow steam turbines, 180-200 lbs. steam pressure, 1,500 revolutions per minute.

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Two—2,900 square feet WILLIAMS & ROBINSON surface condensers, complete with motor driven centrifugal circulating pumps, air pump, etc., each for use with the turbines above described.

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Two—13 H.P. 440 volt, three phase, 50 cycle motors.

One—80 K.W. direct current generator, ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION Co., 220 volt, 720 R.P.M., 4-pole shunt wound generator direct coupled to a British Westinghouse 120 H.P. squirrel cage induction motor three phase 440 volts, 50 cycle, 720 R.P.M.

The above plant is in First Class running order at the Riverside Power Station, and is no longer required owing to the installation of larger turbine machines.

The plant may be viewed at the Riverside Power Station upon written application to the Head Office.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the complete plant as it stands, and should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, 17, Foonchow Road, Shanghai and reach him not later than noon on Thursday, 4th January, 1923.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. [1920]

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NEW AMERICAN STAMPS. NEW PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

With the announcement recently that the United States had prepared a new set of postage stamps, of which two values will be placed on sale this month, interest in the cheap new Europe issues, which have been appearing almost at weekly intervals for the past three years has fallen off. Every collector, says the *New York Times*, from the youngest school boy to those Senators of the United States who rank high in the philatelic circle, will be eager to get copies from the earliest sheets put on sales for, as frequently happens, minor changes in colour, design of perforations might be made in the near future and, in that case the first impressions would immediately be enhanced in value.

The collecting of United States stamps beginning with the first Government issue in 1847, has been pursued so keenly here and abroad that the bringing out of a new set is an event of more than ordinary interest. Thousands of the new stamps will be quickly purchased, never to be used, and conservative estimates by dealers, recently, indicated that the Post Office Department will profit financially by several hundreds of thousands of dollars in the sale of stamps which will never be redeemed or ever used for postage.

The new set will be the largest in number ever issued in America for letter postage. The series will contain 21 stamps, ranging in value from 1 cent to \$5, and the face value of the complete set will be \$10.32. Of the ten Presidents whose portraits will appear on different denominations, three will be seen on United States stamps for the first time. Roosevelt on the 5 cent stamp. Hayes on the 11 cent variety and Cleveland on the 12 cent value.

ON SALE ON ROOSEVELT'S ANNIVERSARY.
The 5 and 11 cent stamps were announced for sale in October, the 27th being the first day when the stamps could be purchased, that being the anniversary of his birth. The portrait stamps will end the 19 cent Cleveland stamps. The nine higher values, beginning with 14 cents, will contain various national scenes and allegorical designs. On the 14 cent will be a picture of the American Indian; the 15 cent will have a view of the Statue of Liberty; 20 cent, Yosemite; 25 cent, Niagara; 30 cent, Buffalo; 50 cent, the Arlington amphitheatre and tomb of the unknown soldier; \$1, Lincoln Memorial at Washington; \$2, the Capitol at Washington, and \$5, American. The unknown soldier stamp was to be put on sale on November 11th commemorating the fourth anniversary of the armistice.

Franklin, the nation's first Postmaster-General, whose portrait was placed on the 1 cent stamp in 1861 and remained continuously on that denomination until 1912, has properly been restored to his old position, with Washington on the 3 cent stamp where he has been for many years. The other portraits are: 3 cent, Lincoln; 5 cent, Martha Washington; 5 cent, Roosevelt; 6 cent, Garfield; 7 cent, McKinley; 8 cent, Grant; 9 cent, Jefferson; 10 cent, Monroe; 11 cent, Hayes and 12 cent, Cleveland.

MATHE WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT.
Mathe Washington is the only noteworthy woman of our national history whose portrait has ever appeared on a stamp. Her face graced the very artistic 1902 issue on the 8-cent value, but she disappeared from sight, so far as letter postage is concerned, in 1903 when the two portrait designs of Franklin and Washington were adopted. No other portraits have been used on any of our regular issues since that year and, although the designs are neat, their sameness has made the United States series somewhat monotonous. Portraits of Lincoln and Seward were placed on the commemorative issues of 1909, but they were only in use for a comparatively short time, the former being on the 2 cent stamp issued in the centennial year of his birth and Seward on the 2-cent stamp commemorative of the Alaska Yukon Exhibition.

Uniform rates of postage were first provided for the United States Government in 1945, but it was two years later before the first official stamp issue was made. In the intervening years about a dozen Postmasters in as many cities and towns issued stamps on their own account, and most of these are now extremely rare. Arthur Hind, the textile manufacturer of Utica, paid at the Fair-sale early in the year about \$12,000 for the only known copy of the Rosen (N.H.) Postmaster stamp.

The first Government issue contained only two values, 5 cents, with the portrait of Franklin, and 10 cents, with the head of Washington. While not rare they have been advancing rapidly in value, the 5-cent being worth from \$5 to \$10 and the 10-cent from \$25 to \$40. In 1891 the next issue appeared, being extended through 1895 to eight values, from 1 to 10 cents. Jefferson's portrait was placed on the 5-cent value, while the others were divided between Franklin and Washington.

SALE OF HONOURS ALLEGED.

The London *Morning Post* revived the alleged sale of honours scandal on Nov. 23rd, by the publication of a letter by Sir Montagu Webb, giving his experience of an alleged attempt to induce him to buy a baronetcy. The writer says, the offer was supposed to emanate from the Imperial Government. He was given to understand that he should contribute \$20,000 to Mr. Lloyd George's political fund to "help to fight the Bolshevics." The Royal Honours Commission on Nov. 22nd took the evidence of Mr. Bontar Law and Colonel Leslie Wilson.

CUTICURA HEALS SCALP TROUBLE

Suffered Six Months. Hair
Came Out in Clumps.

"I suffered from scalp trouble for nearly six months. The crown of my head became bald and my hair always seemed damp. My hair came out in clumps, and the irritation caused me many restless nights. I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After a few days' use the burning ceased. I bought more and after using one cake of Soap and one tin of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) William J. Thomas, 55, High St., Fenwick, N. York, June 11, 1921. For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. See in *Cuticura* 10, 24 and 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

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Consider Your Health.

When you consider how much depends upon the state of your health? If you are troubled with bad or indigestion, health your capacities for work, at pleasure are affected. Thousands of people know by old experience that

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are a blessing in the household and exercise a most beneficial effect in cases of
Torpid Liver,
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Beecham's Pills are good alike for man, woman and child, if taken according to directions. They are pre-eminently a family medicine—a remedy to have at hand in readiness for every occasion where need arises. They have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the World and have earned the reputation of being "Worth a Guinea a Box."

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DELICIOUS,
WHOLESALE,
REFRESHING.



LIME JUICE

SAFEGUARD
AGAINST
FEVERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 19th Dec., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 19th Dec., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 20th Dec., 10 a.m.
Kobe	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 20th Dec., Noon.
FUKOW via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Thursday, 21st Dec., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Thursday, 21st Dec., 3 p.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Friday, 22nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHUNRANG"	Friday, 22nd Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOJSANG"	Sunday, 24th Dec., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 26th Dec., 10 a.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 30th Dec., Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DRUFAR"	Monday, 1st Jan., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd Jan., 3 p.m.
Kobe	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 5th Jan., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Friday, 19th Jan., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000-ton steamers, "KINGSANG" and "MAHSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kadat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chedow.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 115.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"GLEN SANDA"	1st Jan.	"GLENIFFER"	7th Jan.	London
"BADN OSHIRE"	1st Jan.	"Hull Antwerp"	10th Jan.	Rotterdam
"GLEN SHANE"	26th Jan.	"CARMARVONSHIRE"	17th Jan.	Genoa
				London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone Central No. 215 sub-ex. 21 and Central 2996.

Hotels JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

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Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
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\$4-5 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER			
Chosen (Sikho)	Kyoto	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Lakudo Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	San-ye Hotel
Kamakura	Miyako Hotel	Nara	Shirakawa
Kaitai Hotel	Matsumoto	Nara Hotel	Daitokuwa Hei-ji
Karuzawa	Fach Hotel	Hikio	Tokyo
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanaga Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Mampul Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Original Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama
1st Hotel	Nagasaki	Osaka Hotel	Grand Hotel
	Japan Hotel		
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)			
Tehora—Taiwan Railway Hotel			
IN CHINA			
Kobe (Soo)	Changsha	IN MANCHURIA	Hotel (Mukden)
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel		Yamato Hotel
Fusan	Dairen		
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel		
Chinghai	Hochinghai		
Shanghai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel		

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800 Cigarettes per Minute!

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The phenomenal speed of this machine, its exceptional simplicity and its low cost of operation are due to the revolutionary improvements in its design and construction—the outcome of 40 years of experience in the manufacture of cigarette machinery.

This machine is an indispensable part of the equipment of any modern up-to-date factory. Old model machines are rapidly being replaced. The measure of your success depends on your cost of production.

Write for full particulars today on—

CIGARETTE AUTOMATIC CIGARETTE PACKING TOBACCO STEMMING

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UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., U. S. A.

Agents for Chinese AMERICAN TRADING CO., Ltd., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

Agents—AMERICAN TRADING CO., Ltd., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hosing*, on December 13
Mr. Holt, Mr. Woolf, Mr. Steckel,
Thornton, Dr. Stimmetz, Misses Hill
and Applegate, Mrs. Watumall,
Fowler, Mr. Alarukia.

DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG.

th:—
Mr.
liard
Mr.

**APOLLO STEEL
PILLS**

ASIATIC CO., LTD.

MARTIN'S
APOLISTER
PILLS

Hongkong Office. Telephone: Central 752. Cable Address: GACANPAO.

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TELEPHONE: PRINCE'S BLDG. DEPT., TEL: PRINCE'S BLDG. & ASSOCIATES
Central No. 1984. Central No. 2181.
CABLE ADDRESS: "OHIMAIL"

[illegible]

Telephone: Central Nos. 292 & 293. R. H. KAMEI, Manager.

L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

Telephone Central No. 1574

OUTWARD, from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Shippers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Ludendorff	12,350 tons	about 2nd half Jan.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 2nd half Feb.
Scheer	12,300 tons	about 2nd half Mar.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	about 2nd half April.

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Statement	Quantity, d.w.	Deposits
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	about 30th Jan., 1923
*Ludendorff	12,550 tons	about 2nd half Feb.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 2nd half Mar.
*Schoer	12,800 tons	about 2nd half April
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	about 2nd half May.

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class Passengers.

REITER BROCKELMANN & CO

or Des Vaux Road Central.

Phone Central No. 8896

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF YORK" ... 22nd Dec. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
HOMEWARDS.
2. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseille, London & Rotterdam.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseille & London.
2. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseille & London.
3. "CITY OF SIDA" ... mid. March ... Marseille & London.
4. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseille & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON

(THE BANK LINE LTD.)

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Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th February.
2. "CALCHAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th December.
3. "MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th January.
4. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Hongkong.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseille.
ANDRE LEBON	24th Nov.	29th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOISE	1st Dec.	5th Jan.	23rd Jan., "
CORDILLERE	18th Dec.	19th Jan.	6th Feb., "
ANGKOR	29th Dec.	2nd Feb.	20th Feb., "
ANGERS			6th March, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY IN FORCE FOR THE PRESENT TO MARSEILLES.

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2180. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2110. 0s. 0d.
STRAIGHTS (2nd) ... 256. 0s. 0d. STRAIGHTS (3rd) ... 80. 0s. 0d.

RAIL TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE, Etc., Etc.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1. "C. MAGER" sailing about 18th Dec. for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.
2. "C. DORISE" sailing about End Jan., 1923.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 19th Dec. at 11 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday, 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Wednesday, 27th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake's Pier);

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

BRITAIN, JAWA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SIOLIA"	6,700	22nd Dec. noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Bombay, Marr., London & Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	5,200	10th Jan., 1923	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,280	16th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	6,700	18th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NELLORE"	6,888	7th Feb.	do
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	do
"ELIVA"	9,000	31st Feb.	do
"MORSA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marr., London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,541	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	9,000	4th Apr.	do
"NANRIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	do
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,000	31st Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	7,000	15th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	3rd Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, via The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South America and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	6,700	31st Dec., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"TANDA"	7,000	31st Dec.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,888	30th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,650	2nd Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai & Moji.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the cost of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parade Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handicrafts, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 7th January, 1923.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Beginning of February, 1923.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

Telephone: Central 3165
Telegrams (Furnessine).

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO ... BANTON, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN ... HAIGON & SINGAPORE ... PASSENGER SERVICE.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Jan., 1923.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE.

"BURMA MARU" (Calling at Penang) ... Monday, 25th Dec.
HAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Dec.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 12th Jan.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking

cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" (calling Shanghai) ... Friday, 22nd Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 22nd January.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via HULL.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"PARIS MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

KHEUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAWA MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd Dec., 8 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHEI MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd Dec., 8 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 409.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 19th Dec., 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"LIAN"	On 20th Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"NEWBOWANG"	On 20th Dec., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WANGCHOW"	On 20th Dec., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 21st Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHUBAN"	On 21st Dec., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd Dec., D.L.
WAIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & DALNY	"HUPEH"	On 23rd Dec., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 24th Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 26th Dec., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUITYANG"	On 28th Dec., D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Yangtze), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wuchang.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Telephone Central 33.
Agents.

CANTON & SHANGHAI CARGO RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"CHANGHUA"	30th Dec.	5th Jan., 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares! Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

1. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 23rd December.
2. "EOWIS CASTLE" ... sailing on or about Middle January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

1. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

2. "NIPFON" ... sailing on or about 23rd December.
3. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

1. "UMONA" ... sailing on or about 20th December.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

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Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports U.S. \$8620.50 First Class
Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

1. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ...
2. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Jan. 2nd, 1923 ... Jan. 24th, 1923
3. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 25th, 1923 ... Feb. 12th, 1923

This steamer proceeds homeward via Manila and thence direct to Shanghai and usual ports.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

1. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Manila ...
2. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Dec. 24th ... Dec. 30th.
3. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 15th, 1923 ... Jan. 17th, 1923.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Dec. 23rd.

"TAMPA" INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For SAVANNAH, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

1. "JADDEN" ... Jan. 4th, 1923.
2. "HEFFRON" ... Feb. 6th, 1923.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone Central 141. Cable Address "BOIANO." Union Building, Hongkong
Agents: JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.

